

WASHINGTON.
"Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable."

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1848.
BUSINESS OF THE ELECTORAL COLLEGES.

In order to fulfil the decree of the American People, as expressed through the ballot-boxes on Tuesday of last week, it will devolve on the Electors of President and Vice President of the United States to meet at the capitals of their respective States on the first Wednesday of December, and there discharge their duty according to certain forms of law. These forms, as prescribed by the Constitution of the United States, are, that the Electors, when so assembled, shall vote for President and Vice President by ballot—naming in their ballots the person voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice President. This having been done, they are then to make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice President, and of the number of votes given for each; which lists they are to sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of Government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. It is usual, we believe, for the certificates to state that "the Electors voted by ballot for President and for Vice President, naming in their ballots the person voted for for President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for for Vice President." These lists are usually transmitted to the seat of Government by a special messenger.

The President of the Senate is required to open the certificates and count the votes in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, and the persons having a majority of all the electoral votes are declared to be the President and Vice President elect. This ceremony, in pursuance of the act of March 1, 1792, takes place on the second Wednesday of February.

ILLNESS OF HON. HENRY CLAY.—The Lexington (Ky.) Atlas of the 8th instant states that the Hon. HENRY CLAY had been very seriously indisposed for several days—so much so that he had not been able to visit that city. He was thus prevented from going to the poll to vote for Gen. TAYLOR, as was his wish and intention.

MR. GALLATIN, whose serious indisposition of late has created considerable anxiety, we are happy to hear, is fast recovering, and is now able to sit up and to employ his pen. His faculties are unimpaired. May they for yet many years continue so!

The Whigs of MASSACHUSETTS were in excellent spirits on Tuesday evening, as the returns came in. In Boston they procured a band of music, and some five hundred marched to the residences of Mr. WINTHROP, Mr. BELL, Mr. LAWRENCE, and to the Tremont House, where Mr. WEBSTER is staying. Mr. Wintthrop, Mr. Lawrence, and Mr. Webster responded to the call of their fellow-citizens and State. In New Bedford, Mr. GRINNELL, member elect, was honored in like manner. When it was ascertained that his election was sure, a large number of sterling Whigs of New Bedford, including many of the captains and officers of the ships belonging to that port, formed a procession, and marched through the streets to his residence, and congratulated him on the result of the election.

HON. MILLARD FILLMORE, the Vice President elect of the United States, was waited upon at the Irving House, in New York, on Tuesday evening, by the Whig General Committee, and their chairman, Hon. PHILIP HONE, addressed him in some congratulatory remarks. Mr. HONE alluded to Mr. FILLMORE's birthplace, the State of New York; to the fact that for Vice President he was New York's first choice; and expressed the confidence of his fellow-citizens that, in the distinguished position he was called upon to fill, he would seek only the country's welfare; that he would protect and promote the arts of peace and consult the good of the people.

MR. FILLMORE replied very happily, acknowledging the compliment, and modestly attributing the success of the Whig nomination to the name of General TAYLOR, of whom he said:

In that man, and his simplicity, energy and straightforwardness, I have the highest confidence. I have never had the honor of taking him by the hand, or of meeting him face to face, but I have studied well his character, and I feel, therefore, that I know him well, for it is a character plain and open, to be read by every body, and not of that complex nature that deludes and puzzles the observer. I have no doubt that under his administration you will realize all the high and patriotic expectations that you entertain, and that the country will receive an impetus and a direction, under his honest hands, that will go far not only to make it flourish, but to make its institutions endure. I look to him with confidence for a restoration of sound republican principles, and for an administration of honest men; and with him, I am sure, we shall have the government of the people's voice—not the expression of the arbitrary will of one man. What the people demand the people will have, and upon them will depend the success of the administration of ZACHARY TAYLOR. [Cheers.]

Gentlemen, I thank you heartily for the kindness with which you have welcomed me, and I wish you all happiness and prosperity. [Prolonged cheering.]

The company then shook hands with Mr. FILLMORE, and numerous introductions took place. Hon. JOHN A. COLLIER, one of the electors for the State at large, being present, was called upon, and briefly addressed the company.

OHIO.—In this season of Whig rejoicing we regret that Ohio does not occupy her old and accustomed place of honor among the Whig States of the Union. Still we cannot withhold the tribute of our admiration and our thanks from those gallant Whigs of Ohio who have been struggling so nobly for the last few months. There is not a State in the Union in which the Whig champions have displayed more zeal, more industry, more energy, more eloquence, more heroism than in Ohio. Most richly did they deserve success, and but for the free-soil fanaticism they would have carried their State by an overwhelming majority.—Louisville Journal.

The Hon. H. S. FOOTE, U. S. Senator from Mississippi, and the Hon. S. A. DOUGLAS, Senator from Illinois, have arrived in this city within a day or two.

Gen. STERLING PRICE (late commanding the U. S. Army of New Mexico) has arrived in this city, and is at Browns' Hotel.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

MAINE.—The vote of this State, nearly complete, sums up as follows: Taylor 30,928, Cass 33,842, Van Buren 10,444.

NEW HAMPSHIRE has stood firmer than any of her sister States of the same political faith, and gives Gen. Cass a large majority.

OLD MASSACHUSETTS.—General Taylor's vote in the Old Bay State is 61,497; Mr. Van Buren's vote, 37,958; Gen. Cass's vote, 34,706. Gen. Taylor's plurality over Van Buren is 23,539; over Cass, 26,791. Majority against Van Buren in the State, 58,245; majority against Gen. Cass in the State, 64,749. If any other State has done better than this, considering all the adverse influences, we should like to see the books posted.

As soon as the Governor and Council canvass the returns of the electoral vote, the Legislature will be called to assemble for the purpose of choosing the Electoral College. According to the Boston Atlas, the Legislature is thus divided: Whigs 213, Democrats 79, Van Burenites 15.

VERMONT.—Returns of the vote in 174 towns show the following result: Taylor, 19,251; Cass, 7,148; Van Buren, 10,434. Taylor's majority over every thing, 1,079; plurality over Van Buren, 8,827; and over Cass, 12,103. Compared with the September election, this shows a Whig increase of 1,244; Democratic decrease, 1,360; Van Buren decrease, 1,139; net Whig gain, 3,743.

Returns from every town in the second district, show that the Whigs have triumphed over the coalition of the Van Burenites and Cassites. WILLIAM HERBARD has been elected to Congress by a majority of 256.

In the third district the same coalition was attempted, but with the like signal failure. The returns show that Hon. GEORGE P. MARSH is re-elected by a majority of over fifteen hundred!

CONNECTICUT.—The vote of this State sums up as follows: For Gen. Taylor 29,980, Gen. Cass 26,596, Mr. Van Buren 5,093.

NEW YORK.—The full vote of twenty-eight counties, comprising more than half the population of this State, sums up as follows: For Taylor 125,498, Cass 70,148, Van Buren 52,438. In these counties Taylor's plurality over Cass is 55,350, and over Van Buren 73,060.

NEW JERSEY gives a Whig majority of two thousand eight hundred and ninety-one! This is the largest majority which the Whigs have had in New Jersey for many years. In 1840 their majority was 2,317, and that was unprecedented. Since that time their largest majority was that for Mr. STRATTON, as Governor, which was 1,358.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Reports and returns from all the counties in this State (nearly all of them being official) give Gen. Taylor a majority of 13,538 over Gen. Cass, and a majority of 2,563 over the combined vote of Cass and Van Buren. The aggregate vote of the State is about 370,000—nearly 34,000 more than were polled at the Governor's election.

VIRGINIA.—The vote for the Presidential candidates in Virginia is becoming so close that we apprehend nothing short of the official returns will settle the question as to which of them has carried the State. An ardent and investigating Whig of Alexandria has favored us with his estimate, in which he exhibits a Whig gain thus far of 5481, and shows that in thirteen counties yet to be heard from the Whigs require a gain of only 412 votes to obtain the State. The statement of the Richmond Times calls for a gain of 686 in 14 counties; the Richmond Republican, in the same number of counties, asks for a gain of 682; and our Baltimore correspondence of this morning requires a gain of 492 in twelve counties.

Every one must see the difficulty of deciding between these conflicting estimates, originating of course in conflicting returns. The contest, however, is much closer than any one supposed after the receipt of the first intelligence; but we think that Cass will get the State, which might have been handsomely won if the Whigs in the eastern counties had exerted their whole strength.

NORTH CAROLINA.—Having as yet published none of the returns from the "Old North State," we to-day give a specimen of them. We hope they will satisfy our neighbors that the vote of this firm Whig State was in no way doubtful. We give only the Whig gains in forty-five counties. If the rest of the State has done as well, Gen. Taylor's majority will exceed 8,000. The comparison is made with the vote for Governor in August last:

Table with 2 columns: Taylor gains, Johnston gains. Lists various counties and their respective vote gains for Taylor and Johnston.

GEORGIA.—The vote of seventy-nine counties in Georgia shows a Whig gain of 2,986. There are fourteen counties yet to be heard from. The prospect is that General Taylor's majority will not be much short of 3,000.

ALABAMA.—All the late accounts from Alabama speak of incredible Whig gains. One despatch, received last night, says that, with all the counties but Blount, Dale, Fayette, Jefferson, and Wilcox heard from, Taylor is ahead 844 votes. The counties named are all decidedly Locofoco, and, even with the encouragement afforded by this despatch, we cannot think that Taylor has carried the State. Mr. Polk's majority was nearly 12,000.

MISSISSIPPI.—Returns from thirteen counties show a Whig gain of 1,565. There are fifty-eight counties in the State, which gave Polk a majority of 5,780 in 1844. There are forty-five counties to be heard from, in which, if Taylor gains 4,216, he will carry the State. The chances are considered equal that he will do it.

LOUISIANA.—The papers talk of a majority of two or three thousand in Louisiana. Here are all the details we have:

Taylor Majorities.—New Orleans, 1,091; Ascension 88; Iberville, 135; St. Charles, 109; St. James, 120; St. John Baptist, 120; West Baton Rouge, 147; St. Bernard, 34; Jefferson, (one precinct to hear from), 67; St. Tammany, (two precincts to hear from), 98; Tensas, (from one precinct), 39.

Cass Majorities.—East Baton Rouge, 6; Livingston, 221; West Feliciana, 40; Plaquemines, 192.

The total Whig gain in these few counties is nearly 2,000. Mr. Polk's majority in the State was only 699. The parish of Plaquemines given in all but 512 votes, of which Gen. Taylor received 160. This place, it will be remembered, was the scene of a stupendous fraud in 1844, by which it was pretended that Mr. Polk received a majority of 970 votes in a voting population of half that number! And through this shameless fraud the electoral vote of the State was accorded to him!

TENNESSEE.—Below is a sample of the voting in Tennessee. Gen. TAYLOR's majority in that State will not be less than 5,000. The following are Whig gains on Gov. Neil S. Brown's vote of last year:

Table with 2 columns: Taylor gains, Montgomery gains. Lists various counties and their respective vote gains for Taylor and Montgomery.

[In three counties only is there a Democratic gain—viz. Sumner, Lincoln, and Franklin, amounting in the aggregate to 235 votes.]

FLORIDA.—Gen. Taylor carries Florida by a handsome majority—increased considerably over the recent Congressional vote.

KENTUCKY.—The Louisville Journal of the 11th says: "The net gain of General Taylor upon Mr. Crittenden's vote in 38 counties, including Louisville, is about 3,000. We think that the majority in the entire State is at least 15,000. Will not that take the banner?"

OHIO.—The large vote given to Mr. Van Buren in Ohio will probably ensure the State to Gen. Cass by a majority of 10,000.

WISCONSIN.—The Detroit Advertiser of the 11th has a despatch from Wisconsin, stating that in nine counties mostly heard from Cass runs 1,250 ahead of Taylor, but 2,200 behind the Locofoco vote last spring. This would make Cass's majority in the State very small.

The same despatch states generally that the members of Congress elected are as follows:

- I. CHARLES DUNKER, Free Soil, beating Wm. Pitt Lynde, Cass, and A. Finch, Jr., Taylor.
- II. OSWALD COLBY, Whig, beating G. W. Crabbs, Free Soil, and A. H. Smith, Cass.
- III. JAMES DEANE DORT, Cass, beating Stoddard Judd, Free Soil, and T. O. Howe, Whig.

So each party has a member, if this despatch tells the truth. Mr. Cole was a Clay delegate to the last Whig National Convention. Dunker is an original abolitionist—the first out-and-out liberty man yet elected to Congress. Mr. Dort was a vehement Whig in 1840, and was made Governor of Wisconsin by Gen. Harrison.

THE RESULT AS FAR AS ASCERTAINED.

States for General Taylor.

Table with 2 columns: State, Votes. Lists states and their respective vote counts for General Taylor.

States for General Cass.

Table with 2 columns: State, Votes. Lists states and their respective vote counts for General Cass.

States remaining to be heard from.

Table with 2 columns: State, Votes. Lists states and their respective vote counts for states yet to be heard from.

We have in the above table seventeen electoral votes more than enough to elect Gen. TAYLOR, and if all the other States shall have voted for Gen. Cass, he will still fall thirty-six votes behind the Whig candidate. Gen. TAYLOR has already ninety-seven votes from the Free States and sixty-six from the Slave States, being a majority of the electoral votes, as well as a majority of the popular vote, in both sections of the country. This exhibits in a strong light the confidence which the People repose in the integrity and wisdom of Gen. TAYLOR. He will take his place at the head of the Government, not as the successful candidate of any section of the country, but as the choice of the people. And we may look to his election as ensuring to the country permanent national harmony and prosperity.

MASSACHUSETTS STATE ELECTION.—The latest account from Massachusetts is, that Gov. BRIGGS is short some five hundred votes of an election by the people. He will, however, be elected by the Legislature, which is Whig by an increased majority.

MR. WINTHROP, the present popular Speaker of the House of Representatives, is re-elected to Congress by a very large majority. We hear also of the election to Congress of JAMES H. DUNCAN, GEORGE ASHUM, JULIUS ROCKWELL, HORACE MANN, and JOSEPH GRINNELL. In four districts there is no choice.

THE WESTERN RESERVE OF OHIO.

The following is the vote of the Western Reserve counties of Ohio, seven in number:

Table with 2 columns: Taylor, Cass, Van Buren. Lists counties and their respective vote counts for Taylor, Cass, and Van Buren.

Total. Taylor 7,750, Cass 10,150, 19,673. Van Buren's maj. over Taylor, 11,933; do. over Cass, 9,523. In 1840 the above counties gave Gen. Harrison 17,507; Van Buren 9,046.

VOTE OF THE PRINCIPAL CITIES.

The following is the vote for President in the four principal cities of the Union:

Table with 2 columns: Taylor, Cass, Van Buren. Lists cities and their respective vote counts for Taylor, Cass, and Van Buren.

MICHIGAN.—Our first accounts from Detroit state that Gen. Cass was in a minority in that city, the place of his residence. We find by the Detroit papers that this statement was erroneous, the General having obtained a small majority over both his competitors.

OHIO LEGISLATURE.—ANOTHER WHIG MEMBER.—A Locofoco member of the House has been returned from Medina. The Whig candidate was JAMES A. BATES, and there was no other candidate by the name of Bates. Two of the vote certificates for him are J. A. Bates, two more for James Bell, omitting the middle letter. By refusing to count these for Mr. Bell, the Locos had two majorities and has the certificate. Counting these, the Whigs had two majorities.

GENERAL TAYLOR'S QUALIFICATIONS.

The official despatches and other publications bearing the signature of General TAYLOR were written in a style of such elegance and strength, and exhibited so much calm dignity and firmness, that the people became satisfied that he was intellectually qualified to discharge the duties of the first office in the country, however ignorant he might be of political tactics, intrigue, and party management. But, to dissipate the favorable impression which his despatches and letters had made, it was charged that they were not his own productions, but were written by Col. Bliss and others; and even ungrammatically written letters were forged and published to satisfy the public of his incapacity. But these failed of the effect intended, and he has been triumphantly chosen President.

Since the result of the election has been made known we have had an opportunity of inspecting a private letter from Gen. TAYLOR to a gentleman of Baltimore, written whilst commander-in-chief in Florida in 1839, which bears all the characteristics of style and thought to be found in his official and other papers, and would satisfy any one that he does not require the assistance of Colonel Bliss or any other person in the composition of official documents. He evidently thinks and writes for himself; and his messages, as President, we venture to predict will confirm the favorable impression of his talents and capacity for business which has been made by his writings which have already been submitted to the public.—Baltimore Clipper.

"ONE OF THE RESULTS," says the New York Journal of Commerce, "securely counted on from the election of Gen. Taylor, is the strengthening in all parts of the country of a respectable man, a class which of late years has had little influence in the administration of public affairs. Every sound observer of such events must have witnessed, in all directions, a tendency for many years past to lower the standard of character required in filling official stations, and a corresponding demand for office in quarters from which a few years ago no such pretensions proceeded. Indeed, so far in the descending scale have we been lowered, that, if we judge from the composition of many public bodies, a want of respectability has been somewhat of a prerequisite for securing places in them."

This puts the case pretty strongly; but the general fact is not to be denied. As far back as the period of De Toqueville's visit to this country, some ten years or more ago, the observation was forced upon that intelligent scrutinizer of men and principles that the best specimens of intellectual and moral worth in the United States were to be found out of official position.

It has been extremely difficult of late years for Presidents placed in power by combinations of political leaders, cliques, and factions, to withstand the influences to which they owed their elevation. They have been obliged to yield to the demands of their high feudatories, and to distribute offices according to a standard of merit and qualification not known to the constitution or to the early days of the republic. No doubt in some cases the President had no particular desire to rise above the level of those political calculations, which, founded upon the more sordid elements of human nature, are supposed by some to embrace the highest wisdom of statesmanship. But even had the disposition existed the ability would have been wanting.

The position which Gen. TAYLOR will occupy, as well as the sort of popularity which he possesses, may enable him to take a ground on this subject such as no other President for the last fifteen or twenty years has taken or could take. Between an impracticable Utopia of politics and a system of well-considered moderation, soundly and firmly planted, so that the approbation and confidence of good citizens throughout the country would gather around it and hold it to, there is the widest of all possible differences. The distinction between wisdom and folly is not more marked.

The influence which the appointing power of the President may exercise for good is very great. When it is found to select men of real worth and ability, appointments will become truly honorable; and the cultivation of high qualities being necessary to the attainment of official station, the moral force of the Government in that particular will be thrown on the side of virtue and intelligence. On the other hand, the appointment of a brawler to office, is a direct encouragement to brawling; and the ranks of the factious must continually increase so long as selections from those ranks are made to fill public stations.—Balt. American.

The Cleveland Plaindealer says that Gen. SEABURY FORD, the Governor elect of Ohio, made a speech at the Taylor headquarters of that city on the 8th, in which he explains the policy which had kept him silent during the campaign with regard to the Presidential preference. He voted by ballot for TAYLOR, and rejoices at his election.

The Hon. JOHN P. BIGELOW has been nominated by the Whigs for the office of Mayor of the city of Boston, Mr. QUINCY, who has already served three years in the office, having declined being a candidate for re-election.

DON FRANCISCO CASTELLAN, of the Republic of State of Nicaragua, was lately a passenger to Jamaica, on his way to England, charged with a negotiation respecting the occupation of San Juan by the English, as guardians and allies of the Mosquito King.

A GREAT TRUTH BEAUTIFULLY EXPRESSED.—At a recent dedication of a new school-house in Boston, Mayor QUINCY, after stating that \$200,000 had just been expended by the city authorities in the erection of school-houses, gave utterance to the following noble thought:

"If but once in a century a little being should be sent into this world, of the most delicate and beautiful structure, and we were told that a wonderful principle pervaded every part of it, capable of unlimited expansion and happiness—capable of being associated with angels, and becoming the friend of God; or if it should receive a wrong bias, growing up in enmity against Him and incurring everlasting misery, would any man of education and culture who would contribute to save such a being from such a fate, be too much? But, instead of one such little being, twenty-five thousand are now trusted to the care of the 'city fathers,' and their education in this world will determine their future destiny—of companionship with the angels, or with the degraded, wretched enemies of God."

FOR CALIFORNIA AND OREGON.—The fine ship *Fanny Forester*, Capt. Brewster, sailed from New York on Wednesday for Monterey, California, having on board company M, third artillery.

Officers: Breast Capt. GEORGE P. ANDREWS, commanding; Lieutenants John H. Lendrum, Horatio G. Gibson, and William G. Gill. Also, a detachment of recruits in charge of Lieut. John Hamilton, first artillery; Dr. H. S. Hewitt, surgeon; W. H. Chever and J. R. Daniel, passengers.

The United States steamship *California*, which sailed from the same port on Friday last for California, took out companies L and M of the first regiment of United States Artillery, numbering about sixty men, and the following officers, viz:

Major J. S. HATHAWAY, first artillery, commanding the battalion; Captain B. H. Hill, first artillery, commanding company M; First Lieut. John B. Gibson, first artillery; First Lieut. T. Talbot, first artillery; Second Lieut. T. J. Woods, first artillery; Second Lieut. James B. Fry, first artillery; Second Lieut. Fred Tallmadge, first artillery; Second Lieut. John Davenport, first artillery; Assistant Surgeon Holden, U. S. A., accompanies the command.

The United States steamship *Edith*, which sailed on Wednesday, the 8th instant, took out a portion of the regiment under command of Gen. Riley.

We understand that, in addition to the above, the barque *Whitcomb*, under the command of Captain Gelsion, will leave New York about Tuesday for the Sandwich Islands, California, and Oregon. A number of passengers go out in her, among whom are several missionaries.—Com. Ad.

THE NEW CABINET.

Several of the papers—particularly those that possess no other method of being heard or seen—are making themselves busy by speculating upon the composition of General Taylor's Cabinet. The President elect will doubtless feel the importance of these suggestions; but, at this early day, it does seem—to say nothing of the indecency of disparaging men of distinction by an endeavor to pre-occupy the public mind—a little presumptuous to undertake this sort of dictation. We attach no sort of consequence to these little movements, and we entertain, personally and politically, the highest respect for those who have been named in this connection; but these attempts, if countenanced by the influential press, can only lead to distraction and demoralization.

General Taylor is fully competent to select his Cabinet without the aid of the newspapers; and we are quite willing to leave the responsibility with him who was never known to shrink from it, fully persuaded that he will take counsel of the best and most enlightened statesmen of the country, and form such an Administration as will elevate its honor and establish its prosperity. The character of General Taylor justifies this confidence, and his acts will approve it.

The Opposition papers need give themselves no concern about the political complexion of the Administration. The Cabinet will be a "unit," and there is not the remotest apprehension of a discordant element, to derange the harmony of its councils or to disturb its agreement upon all the great questions of public policy.—North American.

THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.

We should like to know by what right the Locofoco newspapers continue to revile the Society of Friends, because of the manner in which they voted at the late election. It is not the members of that Society the common right of American citizens to vote as they choose, without being questioned for it, much less publicly reviled for it? Are they under the guardianship of Locofoco editors and politicians? Are they bound to vote as these men wish? And if they do not—if they vote as they choose—are they to be punished for it? Are they subject to this odious tyranny?

These outrages, committed so often by Locofocoism upon the rights of the members of this society, are too gross to be borne in silence. We denounce them as most flagrant violations of every right of the Friends, and of every sentiment of republicanism. We denounce those who commit them as tyrants at heart, who are utterly destitute of the principles of freedom, and fit only to be slaves themselves. American citizens who endeavor to destroy the liberty of opinion of so unobtrusive and retiring a set of men as the Friends, deserve to forfeit their own liberties.—Trenton Gazette.

For the information of all who are about to take a voyage for Salt River, we copy the following from the Newark Advertiser:

"A gentleman at Washington Hill the other evening, recently returned from the Salt River territory, where he has been for some twenty odd years, with the exception of a brief visit of thirty days in 1841, gives an unfavorable report of the country. The climate is said to be bleak and cold, the produce has an acrid, saline taste, and the river is much obstructed with snags or sawyers. There are no canals or railroads, and in the absence of any provision for the improvement of rivers and harbors, or internal improvements of any sort, he thought that emigrants have a poor chance of ever returning. They go, however, well provisioned for a long sojourn."

POPULAR VOTE.

The annexed schedule (says the Journal of Commerce) embraces at least half of the Free Soil votes throughout the country. About 10,000 more are to be added for Pennsylvania, perhaps 50,000 more for New York, 5,000 to 10,000 more for Ohio, 12,000 or 15,000 for Illinois, perhaps 5,000 for Indiana, and a few thousands for Wisconsin and the remaining portions of Vermont, New Hampshire, Maine, and other States. The aggregate Free Soil vote in the Union will probably range between 200,000 and 250,000, out of a total of about 3,000,000.

Table with 3 columns: Taylor, Cass, F. B. Lists states and their respective vote counts for Taylor, Cass, and F. B.

WISCONSIN AND VERMONT OLD AGE.—A Mr. CLEGG, of Germantown, Ohio, who has reached the advanced age of 105, voted on the 7th for Taylor, probably his last vote.

"THE JOURNAL OF COMMERCE," in its leading article, has a "A view at the Polls," in which it sketches various as they came up. Here is one sketch:

"But behold these two gentlemen dressed in black, walking up with great calmness, yet with considerable spirit, and depositing each his ballot, as if he had discharged a christian duty. They are elderly men—no matter of what denomination—for those of every shade of belief were in at the polls for Taylor, as the surest pace man to be found in the country; for he has beheld with an agonized heart the horrors of war, and forever wishes that the terrific vision may never be renewed. Congenial to these is another class of peace men, to which that gentleman belongs with the broad-brimmed hat and drab suit. With much satisfaction we saw venerable, tranquil, determined Quakers go up and vote by Taylor ticket, as the best of the bunch. Their little 'inextinguishable' speech of Cass has left him many votes, while the noble humanity of the real old soldier amid the cruelties of the bloody field has gained him multitudes."

The "Tribune" shows how the people have annulled the Locofoco Provision annexed to the vote of thanks for the capture of Monterey, introduced into Congress on the 30th of June, 1847. A hundred thousand majority on the popular vote, the Tribune thinks, annuls the Provision, and gives Gen. Taylor an unconditional vote of thanks.

A letter from Washington assures us that such was the disappointment evinced by the Jackson Democratic Association, that it was with great difficulty they could be restrained from setting fire to the White House opposite the Union office. The combatants were already prepared, and they were only deterred by the suggestion that the wind was high and it might endanger the adjoining buildings. Mr. HENRY was exclaiming in agony at the returns from his native State—"What do the people of Virginia mean?"—New York Courier.

A mistake; as we heard the story, it was the Democratic stand that was prepared for destruction. The Whig stand is not near the Union office.

Snow.—At New Haven snow fell incessantly from 10 o'clock on Saturday evening to the middle of Sunday afternoon, at which time it was full six inches deep. A Farmington, thirty miles north of New Haven, it was eight or ten inches deep. At Albany only two or three inches. The Hartford Current says snow commenced falling on Saturday evening, and continued until a late hour on Sunday night. It was a six or eight inches deep, and if the weather continued cold, fine sleighing was expected.

The Erie (Pa.) Advertiser states that a tremendous snow set in there on the night of Monday preceding the election, and continued, with scarcely an hour's abatement, until Tuesday night, covering the ground to the depth of two feet on the highlands, and one foot on the low lands.

A snow storm prevailed in Buffalo on election day. The ground was covered a foot deep, and it has fallen, in some places, at Painesville, Ohio, and at Stockbridge, Massachusetts, three inches.

ARMY MOVEMENTS.—Four companies—or rather the skeletons of four companies—of the fourth infantry, U. S. Army, under the command of Col. Wheeler, arrived in this city by the Eastern train this morning, and embarked on board the Empire State for the West. There are about 150 rank and file, who are to be distributed among the posts at Detroit, Fort Gratiot, Mackinaw, and Sault. The balance of the regiment is at Sacket's Harbor, Ogdensburg, and Oswego.

TO SUBSCRIBERS OF THE WEEKLY NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

INTELLIGENCER will please to take notice that, as heretofore stated in its Prospectus, no accounts being kept at the office of this paper, its transmission to each subscriber necessarily ceases when the advance payment is exhausted.

So many of the Subscribers expire within the ensuing month, that, instead of giving notice to each individual, it is thought necessary to give this general notice to all whom it may concern. The Proprietors will be happy to receive in due time from each one the remittance required for a continuance, without interruption, of his subscription.

The Campaign Edition of this paper expires this day.

LATEST DESPACHES.

BALTIMORE, NOVEMBER 17—5 P. M.

There is now much interest manifested in the result of the election in Virginia. My own impression is that she will give a small majority for Cass, probably two to three hundred. The following despatch is the very latest information here:

WINCHESTER, (Va.) Nov. 17. Taylor gains in Barbour 97, Cabell 59, Wayne 94, Carroll 43, and his majority in Putnam 10. Cass's majority in one county is 51.

We had reports from Cabell, Wayne, and Carroll before. According to this despatch Taylor gains 53 votes more in Cabell and Wayne than were allowed him, and loses 103 in Carroll. This would make the amount to be overcome 548. Of this he gains:

Table with 2 columns: In Barbour, Putnam. Lists counties and their respective vote counts for Taylor and Putnam.

And loses in Boone..... 51

This leaves 492 to be overcome in the counties to be heard from, viz: Morgan, Lee, Jackson, Mason, Braxton, Nicholas, Gilmer, Randolph, Taylor, Doddridge, and Wetzel.

Since the above I have ascertained, from a tolerably reliable source, that Taylor gains a slight Whig Cass 10, and Morgan 18 majority, showing a slight Whig Cass 10, and Morgan 18 majority to hear from. The contest is a very close one, and at present no man can do more than guess at the result. Thus guessing, I think Cass's chance is best.

The once stronghold of Locofocoism, Baltimore county, with its usual majority of 600 to 800, has been taken almost by storm. The official returns now only show a majority of 95 for Cass.